

DEPARTMENT OF AMERICANIZATION

Information Regarding Naturalization
with Outline of
History and Government in the United States

By
GEORGE M. LASELL
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



1919

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
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FOREWORD

The purpose in compiling and writing this handbook is to make accessible material for teachers and students of naturalization, which has not been readily at hand and in convenient form.

This booklet is intended for prospective citizens who can read and write English. The desire is to set forth matter of a general nature only; for exceptional information the clerk of a court having naturalization jurisdiction should be applied to.

The contents of this pamphlet are exhaustive in no sense — are not so intended. The object has been to include essentials only, and to remove all matter not immediately interesting to the large majority who may be concerned with this subject.

The excerpts from the Naturalization Laws and the blanks should be read, the questions should be reviewed only for the purpose of giving the petitioner an idea of what may be expected of him; the history and government of the United States should be studied with the object in mind of acquiring at least as much information as is herein contained concerning the history, Constitution and laws of the country he may “Declare on oath in open court” to support and defend.

INFORMATION REGARDING NATURALIZATION

The Constitution of the United States in Article I, Section 8, provides that "The Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

The Congress, by an Act of June 29, 1906, established a uniform rule of naturalization. This act has been amended several times since.

The Congress in 1913 "created an executive department in the Government to be called the Department of Labor with a Secretary of Labor, who shall be the head thereof, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor, by the same Act of Congress in 1913.

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was divided into two bureaus, to be known as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization conducted by a Commissioner of Naturalization and a Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, which, "under the direction and control of the Secretary of Labor, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens."

Some of the courts which the Congress has specified as having "jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States" are: "United States circuit and district courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State," and "all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited."

The naturalization jurisdiction of courts extends only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

An alien may become a citizen of the United States in the following manner:

FIRST PAPER

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

"He shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this Act to naturalize aliens, or his authorized deputy, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. And such declaration shall set forth the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present place of residence in the United States of said alien: Provided, however, That no alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration."

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Note: — A copy of this form will be furnished by the clerk of the court, the Chief Naturalization Examiner, or the public-school teacher to each applicant of a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad and border port in the United States through which the alien entered), as well as the date of arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT: — The fee of one dollar required by law for the declaration must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank, and none should be paid for assistance in filling it out, as the Naturalization Examiner or the *Public-school teacher* will help you free of charge.

My name is.....Age.....years.
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full)
(Give age last birthday)

Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should
be shown on line immediately above.)

Occupation.....
Color.....Complexion.....
Height.....Feet.....inches. Weight.....pounds
Color of hair.....Color of eyes.....
Other visible distinctive marks.....
(If no visible distinctive marks, so state.)

Where born.....
(City or town) (Country)

Date of birth.....
(Month) (Day) (Year)

Present residence.....
(Number and street) (City or town) (State, territory or district)

Emigrated from.....
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States) (Country)

Name of vessel.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name
of transportation company should be given.)

Last place of foreign residence.....
(City or town) (Country)

*I am.....married; the name of my wife is.....; she was
*born at.....; and now resides at.....

I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to.....

(Write name and title of sovereign and country of which now a subject; or if citizen
of a Republic, write name of Republic only.)

Port of arrival.....
(City or town) (State or territory)

Date of arrival in United States.....
(Month) (Day) (Year)

*Note to clerk of court: — The two lines indicated by the * contain information which is provided for by blanks on the latest declaration of intention form; until such time as you may be supplied with forms containing these blank spaces the information called for herein should be inserted immediately ABOVE the twelfth line, which begins "It is my bona fide intention," etc., as requested in circular letter of January 5, 1916.

SECOND PAPER

PETITION OF NATURALIZATION

"Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition such applicant shall state his full name, his place of residence (by street and number, if possible), his occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and, if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife, and, if possible, the country of her nativity, and her place of residence at the time of filing his petition; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition: Provided, That if he has filed his declaration before the passage of this Act he shall not be required to sign the petition in his own handwriting.

"The petition shall set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to

renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he at the time of filing of his petition may be a citizen or subject, and that it is his intention to reside permanently within the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

"The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the State, Territory, or district in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

"In case the petitioner has not resided in the State, Territory or district for a period of five years continuously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence within the State, provided that it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Naturalization and the United States attorney for the district in which said witnesses may reside."

Two forms for recording facts for petition for naturalization are now in use. One blank, form 2214, is to be used by aliens who arrived before June 29, 1906, and the other blank, form 2226, is to be used by aliens who arrived after June 29, 1906. Form 2226 includes a request for certificate of arrival and questions for aliens who entered the United States through Canada or Mexico as well as facts for petition for naturalization. Form 2214 is substantially the same as facts for petition of naturalization in form 2226, therefore form 2226 only will be reproduced here.

Form 2226

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL
FOR USE OF ALIENS ARRIVING AFTER JUNE 29, 1906

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Notice to the Clerk of the Court:

This form is to be used only where an alien arrived in this country after June 29, 1906.

When an alien desires to petition for naturalization, this form should be given to him before he is permitted to file his petition, and the execution of the petition for naturalization should not be commenced until the certificate of arrival is received by the clerk of the court. The alien should be directed to complete the letter below and carefully fill in all the blanks in this form, as the information is necessary to obtain the certificate of arrival, and will aid the clerk of the court in filing the petition for naturalization. The alien should then mail this form to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

That official will at once take steps to obtain and forward to the clerk of the court the certificate of arrival required by section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, to be attached to and made a part of the petition at the time of its filing. The statement of facts will also be forwarded to the clerk of the court. Notice will also be given to the alien that the certificate has been sent to the clerk of the court named by him.

Commissioner of Naturalization,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I came to this country after June 29, 1906. Please obtain a certificate showing my arrival in the United States and forward it to the Clerk of the.....

(Give on these two lines title of court, and city or town, and county and State where court is located in which the petition will be filed.)

for filing as the law required, with the petition for naturalization which I intend to file in that court.

In the accompanying statement I have given the date I landed and the place of my arrival and shown the facts which will go in my petition for naturalization when it is filed.
Respectfully,

.....
(Sign name in full)

.....
(Give address here)

Note to the Applicant for Naturalization: Please send your declaration of intention to the Bureau of Naturalization, with this application. It will be filed with the clerk of the court for you at the time the certificate of your arrival is sent to him.

ONLY ALIENS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES THROUGH CANADA
OR MEXICO SHOULD ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE,
AND THEY SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN ADDITION TO THE
OTHER QUESTIONS ON THE REMAINING PAGES

Refer to your passport, ship's card, and baggage labels, if you have any, to help you answer these questions. Mail your passport or ship's card to the Bureau of Naturalization with this form and it will be returned after it has been examined.

1. My full name as given at the time of sailing from Europe was.....
2. My age as given at time of sailing from Europe was.....
3. I sailed on the vessel.....
(Give name. If you can not remember name of vessel, give the line.)
4. The following are the names of the members of my family who came with me and other passengers on the vessel on which I sailed.....
.....
.....
5. I arrived at seaport of.....Canada
in Mexico
on.....,.....,.....
(Month) (Day) (Year)
Canada
6. My destination in Mexico was.....
(If alien informed immigration authorities at port of embarkation and at port of arrival in Canada or Mexico that he had no intention of remaining in that country please so state.)
7. I was going to join.....
(Here give name of person and address.)
.....
8. I was.....examined for admission into the United States at.....
(If not examined, write "not" in blank space)
.....
(If you were examined on a train, state this fact also.)
9. My full name as given when examined for admission into the United States was.....
10. I entered the United States on.....
(Month) (Day) (Year)
at.....
(Give name of place at border of the United States.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR NATURALIZATION SERVICE
FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

My name is.....
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.)

Also known as.....
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

1. My place of residence is.....
(Number and name of street) (City or town)
.....
(County) (State, Territory, or District)
2. My present occupation is.....
3. I was born on the.....day of....., 18....., at.....
(City or town)
....., and my last foreign residence was
.....
(City or town) (Country)

4. I emigrated to the United States from.....
(Place where alien got on ship or train to come to the United States.)
....., on or about the.....day of....., 19.....
(Country)
and arrived at the port of....., on the.....
(Port of arrival) (State)
day of....., 19....., on the vessel....., of the.....Line
by first cabin....., second cabin....., steerage.....
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name
of transportation company should be given.)
at which time my height was.....feet.....inches; complexion.....;
color of hair.....; color of eyes.....; occupation.....; destined to.....
.....and accompanied by.....
(City or town) (State)
destined.....
(Person or persons to whom destined)
(If the alien came under some other name than his own name, the name used on the
steamship must be given here, or the record of arrival cannot be found.)
(If the alien came as a stowaway or deserting seaman, or in any other manner than
as a passenger, please so state.)
5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the.....day of
.....19....., at....., in the.....Court of
(Location of court)
6. I am.....married. My wife's name is.....
(Petitioner if a widower, should give the name of his wife when living, and state place
of her birth, and fact of her death; if not married, he should enter "not" in
first space.)
She was born on the.....day of....., 1....., at.....
(City or town)
....., and now resides at.....
(Country) (Number and street)
....., I have.....children, and
(City or town) (State or country)
the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
....., born.....day of....., 1....., at.....; resides at.....
7. I now owe allegiance to.....
(Name of sovereign and country of which alien is now a subject.)
8. I am able to speak the English language.
9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the.....day of....., 19.....
and in the { Territory of }
{ State } since the.....day of....., 19.....
{ District }
10. I have.....heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.
(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should
be fully stated in the following blanks.)
I previously petitioned for citizenship to the.....court, at
.....
(City or town) (State, territory, or district)
on the.....day of....., 1....., which was denied for the following
reason.....
The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

MY DECLARATION OF INTENTION NO....., IS SENT WITH THIS APPLICATION.
Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United
States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in
which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character,
that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who
will appear with you before the clerk when petition is filed and also be present at the hearing
of the petition by the court.

If you have resided in the State in which petition is made for at least one year, last
past, but less than five years, the two witnesses must verify the entire period of residence
within said State, and the remaining portion of the five years' residence *in some other state*
must be shown at the hearing by the testimony of the same or other witnesses appearing in
person, or by depositions taken under section 10 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906.
The required form for notice to take depositions may be obtained from the clerk of court
when petition is filed.

(Name)	(Occupation)	(Residence address)
.....
(Name)	(Occupation)	(Residence address)
.....

Name of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing:

..... (Name) (Occupation) (Residence address)
..... (Name) (Occupation) (Residence address)

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

(In form it is substantially as follows:)

Number.....
Petition, volume....., page.....
Stub, volume....., page.....
Description of holder: Age.....; height.....; color.....; complexion.....; color of eyes.....; color of hair.....; visible distinguishing marks.....
Name, age, and place of residence of wife.....
..... Names, ages, and places of residence of minor children
.....
....., ss:

Signature of holder.....

Be it remembered that at a.....term of the.....court of....., held at.....on the.....day of.....in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and....., who previous to his (her) naturalization was a citizen or subject of....., at present residing at number.....street,.....city (town).....State (Territory or the District of Columbia), having applied to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and the court having found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States for at least five years and in this State for one year immediately preceding the date of the hearing of his (her) petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that.....he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said court that.....he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the.....day of....., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and.....and of our independence the.....

.....
(Official character of attester.)

STUB OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

No. of certificate.....
Name.....: age.....
Declaration of intention, volume....., page.....
Petition, volume....., page.....
Name, age and place of residence of wife.....
Names, ages, and places of residence of minor children.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Date of order, volume....., page.....
(Signature of holder).....

"That the Secretary of Labor shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for properly carrying into execution the various provisions of this Act."

SPECIAL FACTS FOR PETITIONERS

Honorably discharged members of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps may be exempt from certain formalities. They should state their case to the clerk of the superior court, who will acquaint them with any exemption, if any.

Naturalization is limited to white persons and those of the African race.

Naturalization of Chinese is prohibited by Act of May 6, 1882.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

"Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen."

"Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband."

"All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States."

"Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging,

or counterfeiting any certificate of citizenship, with intent to use the same, or with the intent that the same may be used by some other person, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

"Naturalization papers may be legally filed by any unmarried woman who is otherwise qualified, or the widow of a foreign-born person not naturalized, but not by a woman during the existence of the marital relation. Notation of the facts in each case should be made upon the face of each paper before it is issued."

"Sec. 13. That the clerk of each and every court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization cases shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees in each proceeding:

"For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, one dollar.

"For making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and for the final hearing thereon, two dollars; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, two dollars.

"The clerk of any court collecting such fees is hereby authorized to retain one-half of the fees collected by him in such naturalization proceeding; the remaining one-half of the naturalization fees in each case collected by such clerks, respectively, shall be accounted for in their quarterly accounts, which they are hereby required to render the Bureau of Naturalization, and paid over to such Bureau within thirty days from the close of each quarter in each and every fiscal year, and the moneys so received shall be paid over to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Labor, who shall thereupon deposit them in the Treasury of the United States, rendering an account therefor quarterly to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and the said disbursing clerk shall be held responsible under his bond for said fees so received.

"In addition to the fees herein required, the petitioner shall, upon the filing of his petition to become a citizen of the United States, deposit with and pay to the clerk of the court a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpoena, and upon the final discharge of such witnesses they shall receive, if they demand the same from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys which the petitioner shall have paid to such clerk for such purpose, and the residue, if any, shall be returned by the clerk to the petitioner."

"The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that section 13 requires the collection of the final fee of \$2 whether the certificate of naturalization be issued or denied."

INSTRUCTIONS

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BECOME NATURALIZED

1. Go to, or write, the Clerk's Office, Superior Court, for blanks and information not given herein.

If you write, give your name in full, address, and state what paper you desire: First or Second.

If *Second Paper* state when you arrived in the United States last time, and when you arrived in State of Connecticut, last time, and when you took out your First Paper, and where.

2. To those who have taken out no paper:

Take out First Paper, that is, make a declaration of intention. This may be done as soon as you enter the country.

You must be at least eighteen (18) years of age, and a resident of your County,—that is, you must live in your County.

No witnesses are required for First Paper.

The charge for this First Paper is one dollar.

After taking out First Paper, you must wait at least two years before taking out Second Paper.

You may not wait more than seven years; that is, the First Paper or Declaration of Intention, becomes invalid for all purposes seven years after its date.

3. To those who have taken out their First Paper:

Take out Second Paper,—that is, make petition for Naturalization.

Qualifications

You must have resided in the United States for the last five years and in the State of Connecticut for the last one year.

You must be at least twenty-one (21) years of age, and a resident of your County,—no length of time specified, excepting that you must “live in” your County.

You must take your First Paper with you at the time you apply for Second Paper.

NOTE 1. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States should make the fact known, and be able to give date of discharge.

NOTE 2. “When any alien who has taken out his First Paper dies before he is naturalized, the widow and children may file a petition for Second Paper without taking out First Paper, but they must produce the First Paper of the deceased at the time the petition is filed.”

You must be able to sign the petition in your own handwriting and be able to speak the American language.

You must be accompanied by two witnesses at the time you apply for Second Paper. The witnesses must be citizens of the United States, who have known you to be a resident of the United States for the last five years (except as noted below), and of the State of Connecticut for the last year.

NOTE 1. If the witnesses are naturalized citizens they must bring their papers with them at the time of filing the petition.

NOTE 2. “If the petitioner has not resided in the State for the last five years, he may establish by two witnesses the time of his residence within the State, provided that it has been for the last year, and the remaining portion of his last five years’ residence within the United States may be proved by the depositions of two witnesses who are citizens.”

NOTE 3. “Petitioners wishing to have such depositions taken must bring names and addresses of such witnesses at the time they file their petitions, which depositions are to be taken by the Division of Naturalization.”

NOTE 4. A petitioner who arrived in the United States on or after June 29, 1906, before he may file petition must fill in the blank “Request for Certificate of Arrival” and send it to Chief, Division of Naturalization, Washington, D. C.

When the Certificate of Arrival is received by the Clerk of the Court, the Clerk will notify the petitioner of its receipt; and the petitioner may then make an appointment with the Clerk to appear with his witnesses.

It is not necessary to take witnesses to Clerk’s office when petitioner goes for the blank “Request for Certificate of Arrival.”

It is necessary when he files his Second Paper.

4. To those who have asked for, or filed, their Second Paper:
Make appointment for the examination.

NOTE 1. At least ninety days must elapse between the filing of petition for naturalization and the examination.

NOTE 2. Two witnesses must appear in person at the examination with the petitioner to prove residence in the State of Connecticut and five years residence in the United States.

Meet the official examiner in open court to answer questions on the Government and History of the United States.

NOTE:—If the petitioner files the Second Paper on the last day of the seven years, he comes within the law. He must then wait at least ninety days before he can come up for examination. If he is not prepared for the examination, and fails, he may be continued on for study, and then try again. If for some other reason he fails to appear for the examination, he will be notified again, and failing to appear, again—until it appears to the Naturalization Examiner that he is not making an honest effort to appear. Then the examiner may recommend to the court that his petition be dismissed.

If this should happen at the end of the seven years, the petitioner would be under the necessity of going through the whole process again,—making Declaration of Intention, waiting at least five years, etc., but if this should all happen within the seven years, he might, if he chose, ask for the Second Paper, and he would be heard, and he would be compelled to secure witnesses and go through the whole proceeding precisely as before.

QUESTIONS

(Typical of those that may be asked on examination of applicants for Naturalization).

Question. What is the form of government in the United States?

Answer. It is a republican form of government.

Q. What do you understand by a republican form of government.

A. By a republican form of government I mean that form of government in which the people rule through representatives.

Q. Are representatives responsible to anything or to anybody, in any way?

A. Representatives are limited in their official acts by the Constitution and are responsible to the people.

Q. What is the Constitution of the United States?

A. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the United States.

Q. What do you mean by fundamental law?

A. By fundamental law I mean a law, or charter, or document with which no other law may stand in conflict. It is the

highest law of the land, the great law, the law above all other human laws in the United States, the law on which all our rights are based.

Q. Who gave us the Constitution?

A. Our forefathers who were represented by deputies, or delegates in a Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787.

Q. When was the Constitution adopted?

A. It was ratified by the ninth state on June 21, 1788.

Q. What are some of the main provisions of the Constitution?

A. It provides for a legislative body, an executive, and a judicial system.

Q. What is the legislative body called?

A. The Congress.

Q. Of what is Congress composed?

A. Of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Q. Tell me something more about the United States Senate.

A. The United States Senate is made up of two senators from each state. At any time the number of senators in the United States Senate will be equal to two times the number of states in the Union at that time. There are ninety-six (96) senators, since there are forty-eight (48) states.

Q. Tell me something about the House of Representatives.

A. The number of members in the House of Representatives depends upon the population of the United States as given every ten years, 1910, 1920, 1930, in the census. Each state is divided into congressional districts and the people of each such district elect one representative. There are four hundred, thirty-five (435) representatives, — there being four hundred, thirty-five Congressional districts in the United States. There are five such districts in Connecticut.

Q. Have you ever read the Constitution of the United States?

A. (The applicant should be able to answer), I have.

Q. What is the chief executive in the United States called?

A. He is called the President of the United States.

Q. Who was the first president of the United States?

A. George Washington.

Q. Who was the president during the Civil War?

A. Abraham Lincoln.

Q. Who is the president at the present time?

A. Woodrow Wilson.

Q. What do you understand by the judicial system of the United States.

A. The Constitution provides for one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time establish.

- Q. Where does the Supreme Court have its meeting place?
 A. In the city of Washington, D. C.
- Q. Who makes our national laws?
 A. The Congress makes our national laws.
- Q. Where does Congress meet?
 A. At Washington.
- Q. What laws can Congress make?
 A. Any law that is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.
- Q. Has the Constitution of the United States ever been amended?
 A. It has. Eighteen amendments have been made to the Constitution. To amend the Constitution of the United States the amendment must be passed, first, by a two-thirds majority of both houses of the Congress, and, second, it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States at the time existing in the United States.
- Q. Who is the ruler of the United States?
 A. The people.
- Q. What are members of the Senate called?
 A. They are called Senators.
- Q. How are Senators chosen?
 A. By direct vote of the people of each state.
- Q. How long do senators serve?
 A. Senators are elected for a term of six years.
- Q. Who are the Senators from Connecticut?
 A. 1. Frank B. Brandegee, Republican, 2. George P. McLean, Republican.
- Q. What are members of the House of Representatives called?
 A. They are called Representatives or Congressmen.
- Q. How are Congressmen chosen?
 A. By direct vote of the people in the Congressional Districts of each State.
- Q. Who fixes upon the number of Congressional Districts a state shall have?
 A. The Congress of the United States.
- Q. Who, then, decides upon the boundary lines for the Congressional Districts?
 A. The Legislature of the State.
- Q. How does the Congress decide upon the number of Congressmen a State shall have?
 A. By dividing the total population of the State by the number of people each Congressman shall represent.
- Q. About how many people does each Congressman represent?
 A. About 211,000.
- Q. How many Congressmen are there?
 A. 435.
- Q. How long does each Congressman serve?

A. Two years.

Q. Who are the Congressmen from Connecticut?

A. 1. Augustine Lonergan.

2. Richard P. Freeman.

3. John Q. Tilson.

4. Schuyler Merritt.

5. James P. Glynn.

Q. What is a bill and how may it become a law?

A. A bill is the draft of a proposed law. In general it may originate in either the Senate or House of Representatives. If it is passed by one, it is then sent to the other. If it is passed by the second, it is then sent to the President. If he approves it, he signs it, and the bill becomes a law.

Q. What happens if he does not sign it?

A. If he does not sign it or veto (disapprove) it within ten days, it becomes a law without his signature. If he vetoes the bill, he must return it to the House in which it originated with his objection to it. If the bill is then passed by a two-thirds vote in each House it becomes a law without the approval of the President.

Q. Who elects the President?

A. The people, indirectly.

Q. Just how is he elected?

A. By Presidential electors, elected by the people. After election, the electors meet in Washington and vote for President. The man who receives the largest number of their votes is declared president. Then they vote for Vice-President, and the man who gets the largest number of their votes is declared Vice-President.

Originally expected electors would make their own choice but in practice the electors name the candidates of the Party which elected them. Their office is a mere formality.

Q. Can anyone become President?

A. No person except a natural born citizen of the United States, and no person who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Q. Can you become President of the United States?

A. No, I cannot.

Q. Why not?

A. Because I can never be a natural born citizen of the United States.

Q. May a child of yours, born in this country, become president?

A. Yes, he may.

Q. What is the President's term of office?

A. Four years.

Q. What are some of his duties?

- A. He is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. He must see that the Constitution and laws of the United States are enforced. He appoints United States judges, secretaries of departments, foreign ambassadors, postmasters, and all important United States officials, — with the consent of the Senate. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties provided two-thirds of the Senators present consent.
He has other duties beside.
- Q. What is the Vice-President's term of office?
- A. Four years.
- Q. What are some of the duties of the Vice-President?
- A. He presides over the Senate.
He becomes President in case of the death of the President.
- Q. What is the President's cabinet?
- A. The President's cabinet are the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor.
- Q. May you become a Senator?
- A. Yes, I may.
- Q. Explain why.
- A. Because a Senator must have attained to the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and when elected, an inhabitant of the state for which he shall be chosen.
- Q. How many states were there when the Constitution was adopted?
- A. There were thirteen (13).
- Q. How many states are there now?
- A. There are forty-eight (48).
- Q. What is the Capitol of the United States?
- A. Washington, D. C.
- Q. What is the Capitol of Connecticut?
- A. Hartford.
- Q. From what country did we get our freedom?
- A. England.
- Q. How did we get it?
- A. By fighting through a period from 1775 to 1783, generally known as the period of the Revolutionary War.
- Q. What were some of the causes of the Revolutionary War?
- A. The general cause was "Taxation without Representation."
- Q. What is to be understood by "Taxation without Representation?"
- A. George the third — William Frederick, a German — was King of England. So far as possible he desired to control the government without the aid of representatives of the

people. He wanted to tax the people, use the money as he willed, and not as representatives of the people willed. The colonists, on their part, were willing to pay taxes provided they were given a voice in Parliament, but the King who wanted his authority to become absolute, and to control Parliament, would not grant the colonists the right to send Representatives to London.

To strengthen his position and policy, the King had heavier taxes laid on the colonists and sent an army over to enforce them. Against this the colonists revolted. The Revolutionary War was fought. Freedom was won. The thirteen colonies of England in America became a separate nation, the United States of America — thirteen states at that time.

Q. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?

A. July 4, 1776.

Q. Have you read the Declaration of Independence?

A. (The answer should be) I have.

Q. Mention something it says.

A. Among other things it says this:—“ We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

Q. Of what does the Supreme Court of U. S. consist?

A. One Chief Justice and eight associate justices.

Q. How do they get their office?

A. By appointment from the President of the U. S. and approval of the U. S. Senate.

Q. What is the chief duty of the U. S. Supreme Court?

A. To decide whether laws passed by the Congress are in accordance with the Constitution, or not.

Q. And if they are not, what happens?

A. Such laws have no effect.

Q. Are there other U. S. Courts?

A. Yes, District Courts, Circuit Courts, and Circuit Courts of Appeal.

Q. How do the judges of these courts get their position?

A. By appointment of the President and approval of the Senate.

Q. Who are federal judges?

A. Judges of the courts above named, excepting the Supreme Court. Members of the Supreme Court are the Chief Justice and Associate Justices.

Q. Who makes the laws for your own state?

A. The General Assembly.

Q. Does Congress make any law for any state?

A. Yes, but only such laws as are allowed by the United States Constitution.

- Q. Of what is the General Assembly of Connecticut composed?
 A. The General Assembly of Connecticut consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives.
- Q. What are the members of each called?
 A. Of the Senate, Senators; of the House of Representatives, Representatives.
- Q. How are they chosen for office?
 A. Directly by the people of the Districts of the State.
- Q. What do you mean by the Districts of the State?
 A. Each State is divided into a certain number of Senatorial Districts and a certain number of Assembly Districts.
- Q. How many State Senators in your State?
 A. There are thirty-five (35) State Senators in Connecticut.
- Q. How many Senatorial Districts are there?
 A. There are thirty-five (35).
- Q. How many State Senators from your town?
 A. .
- Q. Who are they?
 A. .
- Q. For how long a term are they elected?
 A. State Senators are elected for two (2) years.
- Q. How many Representatives has Connecticut in the General Assembly?
 A. There are two hundred fifty-eight (258).
- Q. How many Representatives from your County?
 A. There are
- Q. How many Representatives from your town or city?
 A. There are
- Q. Who are they?
 A. .
- Q. For how long are they elected?
 A. Their term of office is two (2) years.
- Q. Can the General Assembly make any law it wants to?
 A. No, it cannot.
- Q. Why not?
 A. It may pass no valid law that may be in conflict with the Constitution of the State or Nation.
- Q. Does each state of the Union have a Constitution of its own?
 A. Yes.
- Q. Tell me something about a State Constitution.
 A. A State Constitution is modeled after the United States Constitution and may not be in conflict with it. It provides for three branches of government, just as the Constitution of the United States does,— viz. a legislative, executive and a judicial.
- Q. What is the executive department?
 A. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. There are also minor officers such as Treasurer, Secretary, etc.

ERRATA

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The answer to the question concerning senatorial districts should read "each state is divided into a certain number of senatorial districts and representatives are elected from the towns."

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The answer to the question concerning the passage of a bill over the governor's veto should read "it may by a majority vote of both houses of the general assembly."

The answer to the question concerning the judicial department of the state should read "the supreme court and the superior court of the state and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide for."

The answer to the question "who governs the counties" should read "The Commissioners."

- Q. Who is the Governor of your State?
 A. Marcus H. Holcomb, Republican, Southington.
- Q. Who is Lieutenant-Governor?
 A. Clifford B. Wilson, Republican, Bridgeport.
- Q. How are they elected?
 A. By the votes of the people of the State.
- Q. For how long a term?
 A. For two years.
- Q. Is the term of Governor the same in all the States?
 A. No. The term of office of Governor is fixed by the Constitution, and its amendments, of each State.
- Q. What are some of the duties of the Chief Executive, i. e., the Governor of a State?
 A. The Governor is bound to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Connecticut, their amendments, and the laws of the State and Nation, just as the President of the United States should see to it that the Constitution, its amendments, and laws of the United States are lived up to and enforced.
 He is Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia; the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.
 He may veto bills of the State Legislature, or General Assembly, as the President may veto bills passed by the Congress.
- Q. Can the General Assembly of Connecticut pass a bill over the Governor's veto?
 A. It may, — by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the General Assembly.
- Q. Name one duty of the Lieutenant-Governor.
 A. He is President of the Senate.
- Q. What do you understand by the Judicial Department of a State?
 A. The Supreme Court of the State, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may provide for.
- Q. Name the political division of a State next smaller than the State.
 A. The County.
- Q. Who governs the County?
 A. ~~The Board of Supervisors,~~ or Commissioners.
- Q. Who is the Chief Executive Officer of a county?
 A. The Sheriff of a County.
- Q. In what County do you live?
 A. .
- Q. Who is the Sheriff of your County?
 A. .
- Q. Who handles the County Finances?
 A. The County Treasurer, —

- Q. Who is the State's Attorney for your County?
A.
- Q. Name some smaller political districts.
A. Town, city, ward, school district.
- Q. How are towns generally governed?
A. By a Selectman.
- Q. What are some of the town officers?
A. Clerk, Treasurer, Collector, Assessors, Board of Education.
- Q. How are they elected?
A. By the people.
- Q. How is a city governed?
A. Some by a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or City Council; some by Commissioners; some are governed under laws passed by the Legislature of a State, or under a charter granted by the Legislature.
- Q. Who is the Chief Executive of a city?
A. The Mayor.
- Q. Who is Mayor of your city?
A.
- Q. May a mayor hold any other elective office?
A. Yes. The Mayor of Bridgeport is Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Connecticut.
- Q. How are the principal officers of a city or town chosen?
A. By the votes of the people residing in the town or city.
- Q. Who makes the laws for a city?
A. Generally, the Legislature of the State grants the city a charter, under which the Board of Aldermen may enact regulations or ordinances for the local control of the city.
- Q. Who constitutes the legislative body of a city?
A. The Board of Aldermen or the City Council.
- Q. What constitutes the judicial branch of government in a city?
A. The city courts.
- Q. What are the three great departments of government in the United States?
A. Legislative, Executive, Judicial.
- Q. In the State.
A. Legislative, Executive, Judicial.
- Q. In what other political districts have you found this to be the same?
A. In the county, town and city.
- Q. Then, what would you say were the three great branches of government in this country?
A. The Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.
- Q. Can one man exercise all of the functions of government at one and the same time?
No, he cannot.
- Q. Are all political offices elective?

- A. No. Some are elective, and some are appointive.
- Q. What do you understand by appointive?
- A. The Chief Executive of a political unit, or division, may appoint men to office; but, usually, these must be confirmed by the Legislative branch of government.
- Q. Can all of the people vote at election time?
- A. No. As a usual thing, people must be (a) at least twenty-one (21) years of age, (b) a citizen of the United States, (c) must have lived in the State, county, city, or town a certain length of time, (d) and certain other restrictions. In Connecticut, they must be of "good moral character," and "shall be able to read any article of the Constitution or any section of the Statutes of this State."
- Q. When was the Revolutionary War?
- A. 1775 to 1783.
- Q. When was the Second War with England?
- A. 1812 to 1814.
- Q. Who was President during the Second War with England?
- A. James Madison.
- Q. Why did the United States and England go to war?
- A. Because of the Impressment of American Seamen by the English, and because of the unjust interference with our commerce by the English Navy.
- Q. What was the outcome of the war?
- A. The war put a stop to both the Impressment of American Seamen, and to interference with our commerce. One great result of the war was to give the United States a position of respect and honor among the nations of the world.
- Q. When was the Civil War?
- A. 1861 to 1865.
- Q. Who was President during the Civil War?
- A. Abraham Lincoln.
- Q. Who were fighting at that time?
- A. Northern states of United States against the southern.
- Q. Why were they fighting?
- A. Because some of the Southern States seceded from the Union, or because of the Slavery Question.
- Q. What was the effect of the war?
- A. The slaves were freed, and the states were again admitted to the Union after meeting certain conditions.
- Q. When was the War with Spain?
- A. 1898 to 1899.
- Q. Who was President at the time?
- A. William McKinley.
- Q. What were the essential causes of the war?
- A. The brutal policy of the Spanish Government in Cuba, the desire of the United States to compel Spain to give up all rule in Cuba, and to make the Cubans free and independent.

- Q. What were some of the results of the war?
 A. One was that the Cubans were freed. Another was that Porto Rico was ceded to the United States. Still another was that the Philippines were ceded to the United States, — the United States agreeing to pay Spain twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) for the Philippines.
- Q. When was the "World War" fought?
 A. 1914-1918.
- Q. Who was the President of the United States?
 A. Woodrow Wilson.
- Q. What was the cause of the War?
 A. The immediate pretext for the war was the killing of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife by some young Serbs, while the Archduke and his wife were on a visit to Servia and Bosnia, while in Serajevo.
 Undoubtedly, the real cause of the war was that Germany felt herself ready to strike for world power and world dominion.
- Q. When did the United States enter the war?
 A. April 6, 1917.
- Q. When did the war end?
 A. It ended, so far as real warfare goes, with the armistice of November 11, 1918.
- Q. Can you mention one or two results of the War?
 A. The League of Nations, designed to prevent war. A change in the map of Europe, designed to give to large groups of peoples territories more nearly in accordance with justice.
- Q. What are the colors of the United States flag?
 A. Red, white and blue.
- Q. Can you tell something about what the stars and stripes represent?
 A. In the field of blue there is a star for every state in the Union, and there are thirteen stripes — a stripe for each of the thirteen original states.
- Q. When is Columbus Day?
 A. October 12.
- Q. When is Washington's Birthday?
 A. February 22.
- Q. When is Lincoln's Birthday?
 A. February 12.
- Q. Why is July 4 remembered by some celebration each year?
 A. Because it was on July 4, 1776, that our Declaration of Independence was signed. We remember it as our Independence Day.
- Q. Are you an anarchist?
 Q. Are you a polygamist?
 Q. Are you a member of the I. W. W.?
 Q. Do you believe in Bolshevism?

- Q. Who is Marcus Holcomb?
 A. Governor of Connecticut.
 Q. Who is John J. Pershing?
 A. Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in Europe.
 Q. Who is Newton D. Baker?
 A. Secretary of War under President Wilson.
 Q. Who is Josephus Daniels?
 A. Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson.
 Q. Can you read the American newspaper?
 Q. Do you read the American newspaper?
 Q. Does becoming a citizen of the United States entitle you to vote in the State of Connecticut.
 A. No. I must be able to read the Constitution, besides meeting other requirements.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

AN OUTLINE

Discovery

The Italian's

Four hundred years ago a few men in Europe were thinking about a new way to India and the Far East. They were not looking for a new world when America was discovered in 1492. It was the spirit of adventure and the lure of untold riches in far away lands that led bold and daring men to cross the unknown Atlantic.

But a great discovery was made, and the credit for it belongs to the Italians. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, AN ITALIAN, DISCOVERED ISLANDS TO THE SOUTH AND EAST OF THE UNITED STATES, IN 1492. JOHN CABOT, an Italian, discovered the mainland of North America, to the north of Nova Scotia, in 1497. AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, an Italian, travelled to the mainland of South America; wrote an account of what he saw; and in honor of Americus, the Italian, the new world was named America.

Columbus owed much to Marco Polo, an Italian traveler, and to Paolo Toscanilli, an Italian astronomer. Surely, the Italians should take delight in the study of the history and government of our country in the discovery of which their progenitors were so conspicuously instrumental,—especially since they showed such manly virtues—DARING, COURAGE, PERSEVERENCE; and since that country has become one of the greatest on earth.

The Spaniards

Columbus was poor. He could not fit out an expedition on his own account. He had to find ways and means for his proposed voyage. It was the King and Queen of Spain who made the undertaking possible for him.

Spaniards were trying to find a passage to the lands of riches by sailing west, but none of their names have come down to us with such meaning as those of some of the Italians. However, a few of them are familiar to us. BALBOA, in the service of Spain, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and discovered the Pacific Ocean. PONCE DE LEON discovered and named Florida in 1513. HERNANDO CORTEZ entered upon the conquest of Mexico in 1519. PANFILO DE NARVAEZ explored the region about the Gulf of Mexico in 1528. HERNANDO DE SOTO explored the region of the Southern States to the Mississippi River, 1539-1541. FRANCISCO CORONADO explored regions about the Rio Grande River and the Colorado River in 1540 to 1542.

The Portuguese

For some time before Columbus discovered America the Portuguese were active in trying to find an all-water route to the Indies. They were bold and daring navigators. They discovered the route around the Cape of Good Hope. MAGELLAN, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, headed an expedition which was the first to sail around the world, in the years 1519 to 1521.

The French

JACQUES CARTIER sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1534. The next year he went up as far as the present site of Montreal. A few years later he came over again, and built a fort at the place where Quebec now stands.

The English

The English directed their efforts chiefly to discovering a northwest passage to Asia. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, during the years 1577-1580, explored the Pacific coast of America and was the first Englishman to sail around the earth. SIR WALTER RALEIGH sent an exploring expedition to America in 1584; and the territory explored was called Virginia.

The Dutch

HENRY HUDSON, an English navigator, in 1609, discovered the Hudson River, and upon this discovery the Dutch based their claims in later years.

The Indians

When Europeans first came to this country they found barren shores, forests, and savages,—not much like what Europeans find here now. The Indians were hostile. They had never seen white men before, for they were a dark brown or copper colored people. They lived by hunting, fishing, and planting. They lived in wigwams or huts, not in beautiful houses.

What to Remember

That Columbus discovered America in 1492.

That October 12 is celebrated as Columbus Day.

That the Italians found the way to America.

That the Spaniards aided in discovery and exploration.

That the Portuguese were the first to sail around the earth.

That the French were the first to claim the St. Lawrence River region.

That the English began to lay claim to the middle Atlantic seacoast.

That the Dutch laid claim to the land about the Hudson River.

That the Europeans found a new people — the American Indians, savage and warlike.

COLONIZATION

Three hundred years ago a large number of men, and the governments of several countries of Europe, were thinking about planting colonies in the New World. Adventure, the desire for gold and silver, search for an all-water route to the wonderful East, the desire to find a fountain or stream of perpetual youth, or a northwest passage to the Indies, had been luring men out into unknown waters and into the dangers of forest, wild beasts, savage men, hunger, cold, and disease. Now, somewhat different motives were controlling the actions of men. In their vision, they saw in the new world a place where they could satisfy their longing for adventure, enterprise, money, religious freedom, or escape from an oppressive and tyrannical government, — and some were thinking of coming to America to live.

Spanish Colonies

The Spaniards were the first to plant a permanent colony in America, — St. Augustine, Florida, 1565, by Menendez. Later, they founded Santa Fe, Mexico.

French Settlements

Samuel de Champlain was the first to make a permanent settlement in Canada in 1608, — at Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River; and the next year he discovered and named Lake Champlain.

Explorations did not cease with the planting of the first colonies, for America was a large territory to explore, and ex-

ploration has been going on for hundreds of years. Enterprising Frenchmen, adventurers, soldiers, priests, came to this wonderful country. Among them were Father Hennepin and Cavalier de LaSalle. They travelled through the wilderness by way of the great lakes to the Mississippi River and down that long stream to its mouth. They were building forts for priests and traders,—and laying claim to large territories, for a new France.

English Colonies.

The English have always been bold sea-rovers. They loved to sail, and explore, and capture Spanish ships, and hunt gold, and for a hundred years, and more, they thought little of settling in America. But once they started in, they persevered with an unconquerable determination, and in time the thirteen English colonies were founded.

THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES

(To be Remembered)

Name of Colony and Reason for Settlement

1. VIRGINIA, 1607.
At Jamestown by Captain John Smith for adventure.
2. NEW YORK, 1614.
At Fort Nassau (near Albany) by Dutchmen for trading.
3. NEW JERSEY, 1617.
At Bergen (now Bayonne) by Dutch for fur trading.
4. MASSACHUSETTS, 1620.
At Plymouth by Miles Standish for religious freedom.
5. NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1623.
At Portsmouth and Dover by Thomson and party from Plymouth, England, for fishing and trading.
6. CONNECTICUT, 1633.
At Hartford by the Dutch from New Amsterdam for trading.
7. MARYLAND, 1634.
At St. Mary's by Lord Baltimore as a refuge for persecuted Catholics.
8. RHODE ISLAND, 1636.
At Providence by Roger Williams for religious freedom.
9. DELAWARE, 1638.
At Wilmington by the Swedes from Sweden. Trading.
10. NORTH CAROLINA, 1663.
At Albermarle by people from Virginia for rich lands.

11. SOUTH CAROLINA, 1670.

At Albermarle Point by people from Virginia and elsewhere for rich lands.

12. PENNSYLVANIA, 1682.

At Philadelphia by William Penn as a home for the Quakers.

13. GEORGIA, 1733.

At Savannah by James Oglethorpe as a refuge for persecuted debtors.

What to Remember

That the Spaniards claimed the Southern part of North America.

That the French claimed the Northern part and the land drained by the Mississippi River.

That the English claimed the central portion, and planted the thirteen English Colonies that were later to become the original thirteen states of the Union.

That many of the colonists came to the new world for RELIGIOUS FREEDOM — freedom to worship as they thought best.

That the Pilgrim Fathers came to New England where they might enjoy Liberty of Conscience.

That the Catholics came to Maryland where they might worship God according to their conscience and live in peace.

That the most of the colonists came from Great Britain, some from other countries and for different reasons.

That negro slavery began in Virginia in 1620, and remained, confined chiefly in the South.

LIFE IN THE COLONIES

Men, women and children, who came to America in those early times, came to a life full of hardship and privation and endless toil, to cutting down trees, building log cabins, planting in the clearings, trouble with the Indians, long winters, sickness, disease, and starvation.

Many died, but some lived, — lived to fight their way through years of untoward conditions. Daring men, and independent, lovers of justice and freedom, men of vision, and lofty ideals were being developed in the new World. And their sons, and their sons' sons, grew up, pushing on to new lands, fighting savages and wild beasts, and chopping down trees; grew up, strong, sturdy, courageous, able to fight for TRUTH, JUSTICE,

RIGHT, AND FREEDOM ; grew up to be men who could one day batter down the Argonne Forest.

COLONIAL WARS

Two hundred years ago the English colonists were in the midst of Colonial Wars.

Long before Georgia was settled wars began to break out in the colonies.

In the early days the colonists were far apart, there were no road ways, no post roads, no telegraph, no telephone, then the colonies were separate, and had very little in common. They differed in many ways. Time went on. Men from one colony went out to settle in another place. Roadways were developed. Traders travelled. Post-roads became known. The Indian did not like to have his happy hunting ground taken from him by the white men. The French did not like to have the English push out into territory which they claimed. Ambush fighting with the Indians would culminate in an Indian war — such as the Pequot War in Connecticut in 1637 ; or King Philip's War in New England, forty years later.

Then followed King William's War (1689-1697) ; Queen Anne's War (1702-1713) ; and King George's War (1744-1748). It must be remembered that France and England were in conflict for centuries and that these wars were caused partly, if not altogether, by the strong attachment the colonists had for their parents across the water.

By some these wars are considered unimportant. But were they to the men who were engaged in them? To us they are important because they help us to understand better the hardships which our forefathers endured. And they were but the forerunners of a greater, 1754 — the French and Indian War, 1758.

The general cause of this war was the strife in Europe between England and France and the jealousy over the territory in America, existing between the French and the English, for the English were pushing westward and onto lands claimed by the French, and the French were trying to hold territories they claimed by building forts far out on the tributaries of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers. Naturally the trouble broke over the struggle for the Ohio Valley.

This war began in the colonies and was taken up by the governments at home in Europe. It began here in 1754 and ended in 1758, but continued in Europe to 1763, when the treaty of peace was signed.

The territory fought over extended from Virginia westward to the Ohio River and northward to the St. Lawrence River. A few officers and soldiers were sent over from Europe. The forts along the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers and Quebec

on the St. Lawrence were the principal centers of conflict. The English were victorious. By the treaty of peace

- (1) France surrendered all of her possessions on the continent east of the Mississippi River, excepting New Orleans, to England.
- (2) Spain surrendered Florida to England, but England returned it 20 years later.
- (3) France surrendered Louisiana to Spain, and Spain returned it to France in 1800.

What to Remember

That through many, long years the colonies had to struggle for existence.

That the rivalry between France and England in Europe was a principal reason why the colonists had to go through long colonial wars here.

That the French and Indian War settled a long controversy over lands in America.

That the Eastern half of the continent now belonged to England, and the western half belonged to Spain.

That the English colonists

- (1) Had learned warfare in America.
- (2) Had become aware of their own strength.
- (3) Had learned to be self-reliant.

That George Washington, in the French and Indian War, learned much to help him in future years.

GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONIES

When the colonists first came over to America, the home governments gave them liberal grants of land and charters that allowed them a large measure of freedom in local governments.

Love of freedom, political as well as religious, increased. When the men from Massachusetts came into Connecticut to settle, they were practically under no law, so they drew up a code of their own. "This Connecticut Constitution is notable as being the first written constitution in the history of the world which was drawn up by the people themselves for their own government."

The colonists, surrounded as they were by the Indians, the French, and the Dutch, found that they could protect themselves better by uniting than by remaining separate, so many forms of union were tried or proposed. The following plans may be mentioned:—

The New England Confederation	1643
Franklin's Plan of Union	1754
The Stamp Act Congress	1765
Committees of Correspondence	1772
First Meeting of the Continental Congress	1774
Second Meeting of the Continental Congress	1775

After the French and Indian War the English Government, in need of money, taxed the colonists more and more heavily until they felt they could bear the burden no longer,—unless they might have a say as to how money taken from the colonists should be spent.

In 1775 England sent over troops to enforce her taxation policy, and the first battle of the American Revolution was fought April 19, 1775.

Up to this time the colonists were chiefly English, and they were staunchly loyal to England. From now on they are Americans, and write their

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Representatives from the thirteen English colonies met at Philadelphia in Independence Hall, agreed on union, and Thomas Jefferson wrote the famous document:

“The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America:—

“When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience

hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world."

Then follows a recital of the causes which determined the colonies upon separation. Concluding, the document reads:—

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

"A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

"Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voices of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind — enemies in war; in peace, friends.

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies, are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on

the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Then follows the signatures of the Representatives from the thirteen colonies. This great paper should be read, and studied, by every one who enjoys, or hopes to enjoy, AMERICAN FREEDOM. It was signed July 4, 1776, and since that time, July 4 has been known as Independence Day. July 4 is our national birthday, and it is celebrated every year as a national holiday.

The publication of these facts to the civilized world meant eight years of war, a war which had been going on for more than a year.

The Continental Congress began to work out a system of government for a new nation. It was a tremendous task.

The war went on year by year. The colonists were poor and unable to equip and feed their fighting men. The struggle went on from Lexington and Concord in 1775, northward to Quebec in Canada, southward to Georgia, westward to the Alleghany Mountains, until Yorktown, where the English surrendered, was reached in 1781.

The English sent over some of her best generals, English soldiers, and Germans, "Who had been sold by their rulers to Britain's king to fight his battles."

From France came Lafayette, and an army and a French navy to help the Americans gain their Independence and Freedom.

The treaty of peace provided:

1. That England recognized American independence.
2. That the United States extended from the Great Lakes to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River.

Thus, the new republic was bounded on the south and west by Spanish territory and on the north and northeast by British territory.

GEORGE WASHINGTON had proved himself to be a great leader during the war.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN served his fellow Americans well by securing assistance from France.

THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote the Declaration of Independence, one of the greatest papers in all history.

The Continental Congress had drafted a plan of Union, called the

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

in 1776, but they were not to become effective until every state consented to the plan, which was not done until 1781. But they were found to be very defective.

1. There was no provision for a president to enforce the laws.

2. There was no supreme court to judge the laws.
3. The Congress could vote on everything but could enforce nothing.

To right these defects Congress called a convention, 1787, to meet in Philadelphia. The very best men from the colonies met there. George Washington was president of the convention.

For five months these men discussed the kind of government they thought the United States should have. The result of their labors was the

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

which remains to this day, *The Fundamental Law* of our Country.

Its preamble recites six reasons why the constitution was found necessary —

“We the people of the United States, in order to

1. Form a more perfect union,
2. Establish justice,
3. Insure domestic tranquillity,
4. Provide for the common defense,
5. Promote the general welfare and
6. Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

do ordain and establish this

Constitution for the United States of America.”

ARTICLE I. LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION I. CONGRESS.

Laws shall be made by the Congress which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year by the people of the several states.

Persons may vote for a Representative to Congress, who may vote for a Representative to the state legislature.

A Representative must be at least twenty-five years old, seven years a citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

The number of Representatives shall be determined by Congress, once every ten years, and shall be proportionate to the population of the state. Each state shall have at least one representative.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III. THE SENATE.

The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each state.

Each Senator shall have one vote.

Each Senator is chosen for six years.

Each Senator must be at least:

thirty years of age,

nine years a citizen of the United States, and

an inhabitant of the state from which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President shall be President of the Senate.

The Senate shall choose their other officers.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

SECTION IV. ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES shall be held as the legislature of a state may prescribe.

The Congress shall meet on the first Monday of December in every year.

SECTION V. POWERS OF EACH HOUSE.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum.

Each house:

may compel attendance of absent members,

may determine its own rules,

shall keep a journal of its own proceedings.

Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SECTION VI. COMPENSATION.

Congressmen shall be paid for their service, privileged from arrest during their attendance, and they shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house.

No Congressman shall be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created during his term of service.

No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house.

SECTION VII. BILLS.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Every bill passed by the House and Senate must, before it may become a law, be approved or disapproved by the President. If he approves it, he shall sign it, and the bill becomes a law;—or if he does not sign it within ten days, and Congress is still in session, it becomes a law without his signature; if Congress is not still in session, it fails to become a law. If he disapproves, he shall return it, with his objection, to the house in which it originated; if the house reconsiders it and passes it by a two-thirds vote it may send it to the other house, and if the second house passes it by a two-thirds vote, the bill becomes a law.

SECTION VIII. POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The Congress shall have power to:

Lay and collect taxes;

Pay the debts of the United States;

Provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;

Borrow money on the credit of the United States;

Regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states;

Establish uniform rules of naturalization;

Coin money;

Establish post-offices and post roads;

Promote the progress of science and useful arts;

Constitute courts inferior to the Supreme Court;

Declare war;

Raise and support armies;

Provide and maintain a navy;

Exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the seat of the government of the United States, forts, and other needful buildings.

SECTION IX. PROHIBITIONS UPON CONGRESS.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given to commerce in ports of one state over those of another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.

SECTION X. PROHIBITIONS UPON STATES.

No state shall enter into any treaty or confederation;

No state shall coin money;

No state shall grant any title of nobility.

ARTICLE II. EXECUTIVE

SECTION I. THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States.

His term of office shall be four years.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected as follows:
— Each state shall appoint a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.

(ARTICLE XII OF THE AMENDMENTS)

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President.

The electors shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and Vice-President, the number of votes for which, which lists they shall sign, certify, and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate, the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if not, the House of Representatives shall, then from the persons having the highest numbers not excluding three, choose immediately, by ballot, the President. Then, in a like way, a Vice-President is chosen.

No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President.)

The President must be:

A natural born citizen,

At least thirty-five years old,

A resident within the United States fourteen years.

In case of removal or disability of the President, the Vice-President shall take his place.

The President shall be paid for his services.

The President shall take the following oath of office:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II. EXECUTIVE POWERS.

The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *to make treaties* provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint:—Ambassadors, ministers, and consuls; judges of the Supreme Court; and all other officers of the United States, not herein otherwise provided for.

He shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate.

SECTION III. EXECUTIVE DUTIES.

The President shall:

Give to the Congress information of the State of the Union;
Recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary;
Take care that the laws be faithfully executed;
Commission all the officers of the United States.

The President may:

Convene both houses, or either of them, or adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

SECTION IV. REMOVAL OF EXECUTIVE.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III. JUDICIAL

SECTION I. COURTS AND JUDGES.

The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may establish.

The judges shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive pay.

SECTION II. JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, ministers and consuls; to controversies between two or more states, a state and citizens of another state, citizens of different states.

The trial of all crimes shall be by jury; and held in the State where the crime was committed.

SECTION III. TREASON.

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in giving aid and comfort to their enemies.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason.

ARTICLE IV. REGARDING STATES

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.

SECTION II.

The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State

from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SECTION III.

New states may be admitted by the Congress into the Union.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. PROVISION FOR AMENDMENTS

If two-thirds of both houses of Congress shall deem it necessary, the Congress shall propose amendments to this constitution,

or

if the Legislature of two-thirds of the several states shall make application, the Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments,

and

if the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states,

or

if conventions in three-fourths of the States, shall ratify the proposed amendments, in either case, the proposed amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI. MISCELLANEOUS

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII. RATIFICATION

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS

The Constitution was not entirely satisfactory to all, and the first ten amendments were soon found necessary. They are as follows:—

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war and public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XIII. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the person shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIV. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

ARTICLE XV. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

ARTICLE XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII. United States Senators are to be elected by the people of the state.

ARTICLE XVIII. Manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors prohibited in the United States.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Constitution Ratified, 1788.

The Constitution was written and adopted in 1787. By the middle of the next year it had been ratified by eleven states, and the new Constitution was to become effective March 4, 1789. Government under the Confederation ceased.

George Washington, First President.

The new seat of Government was to be New York City. George Washington was elected president, for a first term, and then again for a second term. In 1790 the capitol was transferred from New York to Philadelphia. Three new states were admitted to the Union during Washington's administration. In 1796 Washington issued his Farewell Address, in which he made a plea for NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE, OBEDIENCE TO LAW, MORALITY, AND RELIGION—words that have echoed through the years, ideas that American men have fought and died for, insignia to be worn by every lover of American Freedom.

George Washington, citizen, went to his home in Mount Vernon, Virginia, to live in 1797, and there

“The Father of His Country”

died in 1799.

John Adams was the next president, and during his term of office, the capitol was again removed—from Philadelphia to its permanent home at Washington, on the Potomac River, 1799.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES

Thomas Jefferson was the next president, and he served two terms, from 1801 to 1809. During his first term, the United States began to acquire more territory, and from time to time has added to her territorial possessions.

- (1) Territory of Louisiana purchased from France in 1803.
- (2) Florida purchased from Spain in 1819.
- (3) Texas annexed, 1845.
- (4) Oregon territory acquired from Great Britain by treaty, 1846.
- (5) New Mexico and California acquired from Mexico by conquest and the payment of \$15,000,000 in 1848.
- (6) Southern New Mexico and Southern Arizona purchased (the “Gadsden Purchase”) from Mexico in 1853.
- (7) Alaska purchased from Russia in 1867.
- (8) Hawaii annexed in 1898.
- (9) The Philippine Islands acquired by conquest, treaty with Spain, and the payment of \$20,000,000 in 1899.
- (10) Porto Rico and the Island of Guam acquired by treaty with Spain, 1899.
- (11) The Danish West Indies were purchased from Denmark for \$25,000,000 in 1917.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND

James Madison was the fourth president of the United States. During his two terms, the war of 1812 was fought. *Cause*—The general cause was the “Impressment of American Seamen.” English vessels were stopping American ships, seizing American sailors, and forcing them to serve on English boats.

Result — The general result was a victory for the Americans. England became convinced that the United States was able and determined to protect her men on the ocean. A treaty of peace was signed in 1814.

The Second War of Independence taught the Americans:

- (1) To rely upon themselves more than ever, and
- (2) To undertake manufacturing on a larger scale.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

One hundred years ago found the United States a really Independent and Sovereign Nation, at peace with the world, and with twenty-two states in the Union.

James Monroe was president. He it was who declared to the world that European interference in American affairs would be viewed by the United States as an "unfriendly act,"—and that might mean war. For nearly one hundred years the Americans lived without war with Europeans; for over one hundred years Canadians and Americans have lived side by side without war. Through a number of presidential administrations the people of the United States lived to enjoy peace, to develop its resources, its manufactures, to grow in population and in wealth.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In 1844 Texas, free soil in the Republic of Mexico, applied to the United States for annexation, and the next year Texas was annexed.

Cause — Disputes over the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and Mexico's unwillingness to give up Texas led to war, 1845.

Result — In 1848, by the treaty of peace, Mexico gave up her claim to Texas, California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Colorado.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION

In 1619 negro slavery was introduced into Virginia. It proved very profitable to the Southerners. The Northerners looked upon the slave trade with disfavor. Ill-feeling grew up over the question. Disputes grew bitter when a territory was to be admitted as a state. The people of the South wanted slave states. The people of the North wanted free states, and a war which resulted in the freedom of the slaves came about.

Abraham Lincoln, President.

CIVIL WAR

Cause — The secession of Southern States because of the slavery question, and the firing on Fort Sumter, by the Southerners. The American flag had been fired upon, and President Lincoln called for volunteers to stop it, and to preserve the Union.

It was one of the most dreadful civil wars in history. It lasted from 1861 to 1865.

It was during this war that President Lincoln, in November, 1863, made an immortal speech at the dedication of a soldiers' monument at Gettysburg, Pa.

He said: "Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense; we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The war went on for two years more, and freedom for the negro slaves was won.

Results — The Union was preserved, — an "indivisible union of indestructible states."

The negro slave was freed.

Citizenship for the negro resulted.

Civil war proved the government of the United States to be "one of the strongest governments on earth, where self-governing citizens would fly to the standard of the law to preserve order and protect their country".

RECONSTRUCTION.

Great wars cannot be waged without much destruction to life, property and morality. If civilization is to advance, a period of reconstruction must follow; and a difficult period it is to live through. We are passing through trying times now, — reconstruction after the World War. Such a period calls for wise men, sane men, loyal men; and since, in a democracy,

the people rule, it means that all men of a democracy should be wise, sane, and loyal. It means that there is no room here for anarchists and bolshevists.

Abraham Lincoln was our first martyr president, and Andrew Johnson, who succeeded him in the presidency, was the first, and only, president to be impeached.

The states that withdrew from the Union were brought back into the Union.

In 1865, there were thirty-six states.

A million men in the Union Army were disbanded, and within six months nearly all of them found their places in civil life, peaceably and with law and order.

The thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, was ratified by the states, 1865.

Provision for the payment of the public debt was made by selling revenue stamps, taxing incomes, placing duties on imported goods, etc.

Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000 in 1867. It is valuable for its fisheries, furs, and gold fields.

The fourteenth amendment, guaranteeing equal civil rights to all, was adopted in 1868. General U. S. Grant, a great leader in the Civil War, became president in 1869. In this year, the Pacific Railroad was completed. This road opened a vast territory to a larger industrial and material development. Progress in the arts of peace began to move forward by leaps and bounds. It is interesting to note *What God Hath Wrought* since the close of the Civil War, or within the memory of man now living.

INVENTIONS.

For hundreds and thousands of years there had been comparatively little progress in the upward trend of civilization. Generation after generation had come and gone with very little improvement in the arts of peace. Grandfather and grandson had lived and had done things in much the same way — there had been very little change.

But how different in the last hundred years! Three of the very greatest changes have come about in little more than that time. These were brought about by three inventions.

1. The cotton gin, 1793.
2. The locomotive, 1829.
3. The McCormick reaper, 1831.

Eli Whitney was a Connecticut schoolmaster. He went to Georgia to teach General Green's children. He saw how long it took to separate the cotton fibre from the cotton seed. He invented a machine to do the work. Then, with the *cotton gin* (engine) one slave could clean a hundred pounds of cotton in one day. This stimulated the production of cotton in the South. Increased production called for manufacturing industries. Thus the South became much more than an agricultural region and

became capable of supporting a much larger population, and the whole future history of the United States was largely influenced by the invention of the Cotton Gin.

One of the wonders of the ancient world was the Roman roads, but they did not change the mode of travel and transportation. It was left to England and America, hundreds of years later, to develop a new means. Various ways were tried, but the expansive power of steam seemed the most promising. In 1807, Robert Fulton, an American born in Pennsylvania, put his steamboat on the Hudson River. Other steamboats were built, improvements on them made, and a new and better way of travel brought to practical success. The water ways had been conquered, but a great problem remained — transportation by land. Men were working toward a road of iron rails with a steam-driven locomotive-engine. George Stephenson, an Englishman, in 1814 invented a "travelling engine." In 1829 the first steam locomotive used in this country was brought from England. Railroads were developed, and the way to open up the continent was found. The Great West was made accessible. Manufactured goods from the East could be carried West, and the products of the West could be shipped East. Again, the history of a great country was forever changed by an invention.

The Great West contained hundreds of thousands of acres of good wheat land, but no quick way was known for harvesting the crops. In 1831, Cyrus McCormick, an American, produced a reaping machine that would do the work of many men. This stimulated the wheat industry and other industries, and made the Great West both prosperous and populous.

Less than ninety years ago Chicago was a mere fort, today it is a city of millions,—one result, due in large measure to two inventions — the railroad and the reaper.

Other inventions of importance might be mentioned:—Howe's sewing machine, Goodyear's vulcanized rubber, Morse's telegraph, Field's Atlantic Cable, Bell's telephone, Hoe's cylinder printing press, the bicycle, the friction match, the electric lamp, the electric car, the electric motor, the gas engine, the typewriter, the phonograph, the type-setting machine, the automobile, the wireless telegraph, the moving picture, the air ship. More than a million inventions have been registered in Washington.

Can you show how any one of these inventions has helped to shape the history of our country?

To what nation should a large number of these inventions be credited?

Can you picture yourself living here in the time of Washington?

Can you show how invention influences industry?

America is sometimes called a "Great Nation". Can you tell why?

THE WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898.

Trouble between Spain and the United States arose over the island of Cuba. Cubans had been governed by Spanish officeholders and soldiers, who demanded unreasonable taxes. The Cubans rebelled again and again, and tried to throw off the Spanish yoke. Spain sent soldiers under General Weyler to quell the insurrection. He was cruel and issued an order for "reconcentration". This called the Cubans to camps within the Spanish lines, where many of them starved to death. Later, the U. S. battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor. Over these occurrences the people of the United States became very much excited. Finally, President McKinley decided that there must be an end to Spanish rule in Cuba. Congress passed a resolution to the effect that the island should be free. Spain took this as a declaration of war.

The war was short, long enough, however, to make the names of Commodore George Dewey, Theodore Roosevelt, Leonard Wood, and a few others better known to the world.

Spain lost Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam. The United States paid Spain twenty million dollars and the Cubans became free.

Theodore Roosevelt succeeded William McKinley in the presidency. The country continued to prosper. Rich in natural resources, vast in extent of territory, developed under wise management, governed by men accountable to the people themselves, the United States became more and more a Mecca for the oppressed of other lands. Material advance was not all. Education flourished, libraries grew, physical education and public health were given more attention.

Theodore Roosevelt was followed by William Howard Taft, and he in turn by Woodrow Wilson.

1914 — THE WORLD WAR — 1918.

July, 1914, was a sad month for all civilized people of this earth, for it was then that Germany found a pretext for starting out on the road to World Conquest. For years, Germany had been looking forward to "the Day". Now she was ready and "the Day" had arrived.

For nearly three years, President Wilson succeeded in holding the United States neutral, but during this time, Germany had been sinking boats with Americans on board. She had her agents within the United States plotting and planning destruction of factories, bridges, and railways. She had caused intense horror within the people of America by her cruelties in the conduct of the war. More and more autocracy appeared to be pitted against democracy. Neutrality was no longer possible. April 6, 1917, found America lined up on the side of political freedom.

AMERICA'S WARS.

It is interesting to note that in the American Revolution, America was fighting for freedom from Taxation without Representation; that in the War of 1812, America was fighting for freedom from seizure and search of American vessels and impressment of American seamen; that in the Civil War, America was fighting for the Unity of the Union, which resulted in the Freedom of the Slaves; that in the Spanish American War, America was fighting for the freedom of the Cubans; and that in the World War, America was fighting to vouchsafe freedom for the world — to make the world safe for democracy.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The American newspaper, weeklies, and monthly magazines have come to play an important part in American life. A large part of our information and education comes to us through these channels. These periodicals have become a great educator. A prospective American citizen can do little better than to acquire the habit of reading American newspapers, provided he desires to advance himself in American life and affairs.

It would be worth while to make a study of the newspaper for at least thirty minutes each week as a part of class work.

PLAN OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

1. LEGISLATIVE	2. EXECUTIVE	3. JUDICIAL
A. In the United States		(Washington)
Congress Senate House of Representatives	President Vice-President	U. S. Supreme Court Circuit Courts of Appeal District Courts
B. In the State		(Connecticut)
General Assembly Senate House of Representatives	Governor Lieutenant-Governor	Supreme Court of Errors Superior Court
C. In the County		
Commissioners	Sheriff	Court of Common Pleas
D. In the Town		
Selectmen		Probate Court
E. In the City		
Aldermen	Mayor	City Court Police Court

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